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bers of our common toad, *Bufo woodhousii* Girard. Most of the toads were of this year's brood, ranging in length from one and a fourth to one and a half inches. I would estimate that in one field of about one square acre there were no fewer than one-hundred toads.

An examination of the stomach contents of a number of toads disclosed the fact that they were feeding exclusively upon the webworms and that every one was gorged to the limit. These small toads contained from 24 to 40 worms each, the limiting factor in quantity being the size of the stomach. A number of representative toads were weighed, and the stomach contents of each were then removed and weighed. It was found that the contained food represented 16 percent of the total weight of the toad. If the toad fills its stomach four times every twenty-four hours, as Kirtland maintains,<sup>1</sup> these toads were daily eating a mass of webworms two-thirds their own weight!

From this case it would appear that the toad exhibits the same valuable adaptability in the presence of an insect outbreak as has been observed in birds. Not only is there a concentration in numbers of toads in the infested area, but the dominating insect, especially if present in great numbers, is eaten almost to the exclusion of the insects and other invertebrates normally constituting its food.

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<sup>1</sup>U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 196, p. 18.

## HERPETOLOGICAL NOTES FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*, form *erythronotus*). The first capture of these salamanders in the vicinity of Raleigh occurred on May 7, 1921, when about fifteen or twenty of them were taken by Mr. Sherman and myself under rot-

ten wood and dead leaves on a steep slope, sloping down to the south bank of Crabtree Creek about nine miles west of town. The slope was covered with a thick growth of bushes mainly *Kalmia latifolia* and *Rhododendron catawbiense* while a nest of the Black Vulture situated under an overhanging rock and containing one young one, added still further variety to the fauna.

Southern Toad (*Bufo terrestris*). One taken at Fayetteville, May 28, 1920, and two more on June 4 and 6, 1921. The common toad of the region however appears to be *Bufo fowleri*. Narrow mouthed toads and what I took to be carpenter frogs (*Rana virgatipes*) were heard calling at the same place around the Victory cotton mills pond on the night of June 5.

Wood Frog (*Rana silvatica*). One taken by Franklin Sherman, State Entomologist, at Blowing Rock, in early September, 1915. The specimen was about half grown.

Coral Snake (*Micrurus fulvius*). Our state records so far are, Montrose, Hoke County, one killed July 29, 1912, and later sent to State Museum by Dr. M. E. Streeter, one live one offered to State Museum in August, 1917. One picked up dead not far from Topsail Inlet, Pender County, May 30, 1915, by Mr. Empie of Wilmington and seen by Curator H. H. Brimley of the State Museum. One offered to State Museum in preserved condition in August, 1917.

Muhlenberg's Terrapin (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*). On June 6, 1916, Rev. Theodore Andrews of Lexington, N. C., told me that about 1907 a Mr. Tomlinson of Philadelphia told him that he had collected a Muhlenberg's turtle in Clay County, North Carolina and spoke of it as quite a find. Mr. Tomlinson was interested in minerals or ores, but had a collection of turtles.

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